THE North-China Herald.

VOL. VIII., No. 403. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1858. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₩ ANNUM.

INTIMATION.

NOTICE.

ALL Parties having Claims against, or being indebted to the Insolvent Estate of BOHSTEDT & Co. of Shanghae, are requested to send the particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the *15th day of September*, 1858.

By Order of the Judge Commissioner,

J. F. H. TRAUTMANN,
Assignee.

12se Shanghae, 4th March, 1858.

NOTIFICATION.

Consulat de France à Changhaï et Ningpo.

Le 17 *Février* 1858.

LES créanciers de la maison BOVET BROTHERS & CIE., dont la faillite a été légalement déclarée par son représentant M. GUSTAVE BOVET à Changhaï, sont invités à déposer leurs titres et réclamations, entre les mains de M. EUGENE BUISSONNET, nommé par le Consul de S. M. I., syndic de la dite faillite.

Le Chancelier,
B. EDAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Consulat de France à Changhaï et Ningpo.

Le 18 *Février* 1858.

LES créanciers de la maison BOHSTEDT & Co., dont la faillite a été légalement déclarée par son chef M. JULIUS BOHSTEDT à Changhaï, sont invités à déposer leurs titres et réclamations, entre les mains de M. J. F. H. TRAUTMANN, nommé par le Consul de S. M. I., syndic de la dite faillite.

Le Chancelier,
B. EDAN.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT REID is authorized to sign our Firm.

BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.
10ap Shanghae, 3rd April, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. H. M. M. GRAY is authorised to sign our firm.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 30th March, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted by the undersigned will hereafter be under the firm of D. DE BARROS & Co.

D. DE BARROS.
tf Shanghai, 31st March, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a Partnership and Established themselves in business at Hong-kue, as HYDRAULIC and MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, SHIPWRIGHTS, BOAT BUILDERS, &c., &c.

COPPERSMITH'S and BLACKSMITH'S WORK, and BRASS CASTINGS, promptly executed.

Residence near the United States Consulate.

PINDER & CLARK.
tf Shanghai, 3d March, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN FRANCIS CARTER is authorized to sign my name per procuration.

WM. BROUGHALL.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ROBERT S. STURGIS, Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, and Mr. DANIEL N. SPOONER, in our House, *ceased on the 31st December last.*

Mr. N. M. BECKWITH, and Mr. THOMAS WALSH, have been admitted Partners this day.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf China, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves under the Style or Firm of PICKENPACK, THIES & Co., for the transaction of a *General Commission Business* at the Port of BANGKOK, SIAM.

All outstanding Business of either of us, will be taken over by the new Firm.

PAUL PICKENPACK,
THEODOR THIES.
26ja Bangkok, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. FREDERICK JOHN BESLEY in our firm ceased, and Mr. HERMAN OPPERT was admitted a Partner in the same from this date. Our business henceforth will be carried on under the style of OPPERT & Co.

BESLEY, OPPERT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM ADAMSON and Mr. HENRY WILLIAM WOOD, are authorised to sign for the BORNEO COMPANY, Limited.

JOHN HARVEY,
Director.
tf Singapore, 2nd November, 1857.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at Shanghai as *Agent and Commission Merchant.*

J. W. LEWIS.
tf Shanghai, 11th November, 1857.

NOTICE.

PENDING the existing troubles at CANTON, the undersigned has established himself at this Port, as *Merchant, and General Commission Agent.*

S. ROBERTSON.
tf Macao, 21st September, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to give notice that they have established a Branch of their Business, as *Watchmakers & General Storekeepers*, at Foochow foo, where the Business will be conducted by Mr. KUPFERSCHMID.

KUPFERSCHMID & DATO.
tf Shanghai, August, 25th, 1856.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto carried on by the Undersigned under the style of TRAUTMANN & Co. is hereby declared closed.

All outstanding business will be taken charge of by Messrs. HARKORT & Co.

J. F. H. TRAUTMANN.
Shanghae, 30th June, 1857.

NOTICE.

WE have removed our establishment from CANTON to SHANGHAE, and have admitted Mr. J. F. H. TRAUTMANN a Partner in our firm from this day.

HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghae, 1st July, 1857.

INSURANCES.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(*Established* 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

R. S. WALKER, *Hongkong.*
M. FISCHER, *Canton.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
A. P. LOVELL, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 24th December, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken: any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees:
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against FIRE on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents. Attention is directed to the fact that the Policies of this Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
Shanghae, 10th July, 1856.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE EX "PAMPERO."

BEST Anthracite COAL.

Apply to
WETMORE, WILLIAMS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 30th December, 1857.

RECEIVED PER OCTOBER OVERLAND MAIL.

A CHOICE assortment of MILLINERY and WINTER GOODS; French BOOTS and SHOES; Baby LINEN, TOYS, &c., &c.

Chez. MADAME WRIGHT,
Magasin des Modes.
Barrier Road,
tf Shanghai, 16th December, 1857.

FOR SALE.

BOOKS ON SALE.

AT H. FOGG & Co.

	price per copy.
WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ...	$7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ...	3.00
The same with map of China,	3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted,....	2.00
Do. ,, ,, Pocket,......	1.00

tf Shanghai, 7th April, 1858.

~~FOR SALE.~~

~~JUST received by *Scutari* and on sale by the undersigned a fine selection of *Price & Gosnell's* PERFUMERY, and SHEFFIELD CUTLERY from the celebrated House of *Martin & Co.*~~

~~CONSISTING OF,—~~

~~Treble distilled Lavender Water, finest Eau de Cologne, Toilet Vinegar, Fountain Perfumes, finest Essence of Wood Violets, Jockey Club Perfumes, Milk of Roses, Preston's Salts, finest Essence of Roses, Empress Eugenie's Perfumes, Emperor Napoleon's Perfumes, Her Majesty's Toilet Perfumes in fine leather cases, Royal Court Perfumes, Tortoise-shell Toilet Cases containing finest Perfumes. SOAPS,—Rose, Old Brown Windsor, Johnston's Patent Windsor, Ladies Toilet and Patent Shaving Rolls.~~

~~CUTLERY. Table Forks, Dessert do., Tea Spoons, Table do., Dessert do., Gravy do., Salt do., Egg do., Mustard do.; 2 cases containing 53 pieces each of finest Table Cutlery, black and white handled Carvers, Game do., Table Steels, Table Knives, Dessert do., Pocket do., Razors, Dressing Cases and Razor Strops, &c.~~

~~*Also,*~~

~~Prepared Cocoa, with Milk, in small Tins, concentrated Preserved Milk, fine fresh Goshen Butter in 1 lb. Tins, do. in small Jars, fine Cheese, York Hams, Sardines, Huntly & Palmer's fancy Biscuits, Loaf Sugar.~~

~~*And,*~~

~~By last Steamer, Preserved Ginger, Chowchow, Macao Potatoes, and Broad Canton Matting.~~

~~P. F. RICHARDS & Co.~~
~~17ap Shanghai, 2d April, 1858.~~

FOR SALE.

YSASI & Co.'s Best PALE SHERRY.

ALSO,

Superior PORT and SHERRY in 3 doz. Cases just received.

MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st February, 1858.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH patent yellow Metal SHEATHING from 16 *a* 32 oz., and NAILS.

English Copper SHEATHING from 22 *a* 32 oz., and NAILS.

ALSO,

Prime Hoth's Russian CORDAGE assorted sizes. Apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.
tf Shanghai, 22d January 1858.

FOR SALE.

TATHAM'S Sherry.
Port.
Claret,
and Champagne.

Also a few cases of London Stout, *Bass & Co.'s* Pale Ale, and 30 doz. fine Champagne Perry.

NOTT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 11th March, 1858.

FOR SALE.

AT the Coal Dépôt of the undersigned—Best *Labuan* and *English* COALS.

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, November, 1855.

WORKS ON SALE.

At the London Mission Printing Office,
SHANGHAE.

TO be had also at the Office of the *North-China Herald*—

Medhurst's STATE and PROSPECTS of CHINA, ...	$ 2:00
FOKIEN or AMOY DICTIONARY, 1 vol. 4to., ...	10:00
CHINESE and ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo., ...	10:00
ENGLISH and CHINESE DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo., ...	10:00
ENGLISH and JAPANESE VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo.	2:00
COREAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo., ...	2:00
FORMOSAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 12mo., ...	1:00
NOTICES on CHINESE GRAMMAR, 1 vol. 8vo., ...	1:00
ANCIENT CHINA, 1 vol. 8vo., ...	2:00
THEOLOGY of the CHINESE, ...	1:50
On the true meaning of the word *SHIN*, or "SPIRIT,"	0:50
GLANCE at the INTERIOR of CHINA, ...	1:00
The Chinaman abroad, or a Desultory Account of the MALAYAN ARCHIPELAGO, by *Ong-t'hae-hae,*	0:50
On the SILK MANUFACTURE, and CULTIVATION of the MULBERRY, ...	0:75
General Description of SHANGHAE and its Environs, ...	1:00
NARRATIVE of a MISSION to the JEWS at Kae-fung Foo, ...	0:50
FAC-SIMILES of 4 ancient Hebrew Manuscripts, from the Synagogue at Kae-fung Foo, ...	1:00
NOTIONS of the CHINESE concerning GOD and SPIRITS, ...	2:00
GRAMMAR of the SHANGHAE DIALECT, ...	2:00
MEMOIRS of the Life and Labours of Dr. MORRISON, ...	3:00
CHINESE PHONETIC VOCABULARY,—1 Rupee each, or 3 copies for	1:00
MANCHU TARTAR GRAMMAR, Translated from the Chinese, ...	2:00
Thom's CHINESE SPEAKER, ...	2:00
Esop's FABLES, in Chinese and English, ...	2:00
J. Edkins' GRAMMAR of the Mandarin Colloquial Dialect of the Chinese language, ...	2:00

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE EX "PRIDE OF THE OCEAN" AND "ABDUL MEDJID."

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE,	in 1 doz.	Cases.
Do. Pale SHERRY,	in 2 doz.	do.
Old PORT, ...	in 3 doz.	do.
Old SHERRY, ...	in 3 doz.	do.
La Rose CLARET, ...	in 3 doz.	do.

Apply to
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghae, 16th December, 1857.

FOR SALE.

BEST English Steam COAL, apply to
E. WARDEN.
tf Shanghai, 17th September, 1857.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARET	in 1 doz. Cases.
HOCK	,, ,,
SAUTERNE	in 2 doz. ,,
CHAMPAGNE	,, ,,
SELTZER-WATER.	

Also—SHERRY and PORT WINES, in Wood and Bottled.

GEORGE THORBURN.
tf Shanghai, 17th March, 1857.

HOUSES & LAND.

~~TO BE SOLD.~~

~~AN eligible Plot of GROUND measuring about *two mow, two fun;* with BUILDINGS thereon, known as the *Masonic Lodge,* situated in Park Lane and adjoining the Fives Court and Bowling Alley. Offers will be received, until *the 20th of April* by~~

~~C. THORNE.~~
~~17ap Shanghai, 7th April, 1858.~~

VALUABLE HOUSE PROPERTY AT HONGKONG FOR SALE.

ALL that piece or parcel of GROUND with THREE DWELLING HOUSES erected thereon, known by the name of "ALMACK PLACE" bounded on the North by Wellington Street, on the West by Aberdeen Street, on the South by Gage Street and on the East by two closes of land registered in the Land Office as Nos. 11 and 97 and containing in the whole 18,798 square feet, and registered in the Land Office as No. 13. The property is situated in the centre of the city and is held for the residue of a term of 999 years commencing on the 23d of April, 1844, at an annual ground rent of £42.12.6.

For further particulars, apply at the *North-China Herald* Office, Shanghai.

tf Hongkong, 19th March, 1858.

~~TO LET.~~

~~FOR a term of years, COMMODIOUS BUSINESS PREMISES. Apply to~~

~~W. G. ASPINALL.~~
~~tf Shanghai, July 3d, 1857.~~

TO LET.

THE whole of the PREMISES in *Church Street,* occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply

ROBT. A. BRINE.
tf Shanghai, 3d June, 1857.

TO BE LET.

THE Dwelling HOUSE and GODOWNS, at present occupied by Messrs. DALLAS & Co.

Apply to
SAML. BROWN.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED.

A SITUATION in a Mercantile House by a young gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the routine of Office business.

Address "Co.," *North-China Herald* Office.

tf Shanghai, 16th January, 1858.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

A BRANCH of the above DISPENSARY is this day opened in the premises situate on the Bund adjoining Park Lane and known as the *Tuckei Hong.*

Arrangements have been made for a regular monthly overland supply of fresh and pure Medicines with the usual requisites of a Dispensary.

Prescriptions and Family Recipes prepared.

Medicine Chests supplied and refitted.

W. J. PRESTON.
24ap Shanghai, 30th January, 1858.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...	Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
,, Officers do.	,, 1.5.0 ,,
,, General Wards, ...	,, 1.0.0 ,,

Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

H. FOGG & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS.
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

McKENZIE & CO.,

Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNION RESTAURANT & REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

WE the undersigned beg respectfully to inform the foreign Community of Shanghai and Captains visiting this Port that we have established a public place for Resort on our extensive premises directly opposite the BRITISH CONSULATE, and hope that by strict attention to the comfort of our guests and by supplying Articles of the best qualities at moderate charges to merit a share of Public Patronage.

We also beg to state that we will open for the recreation of those who may be desirous of availing themselves of out door amusements a private QUOIT GROUND and BOWLING GREEN, and during the Summer Months an ICE CREAM SALOON.

N. B.—A Private Room for Parties (and a Private Room furnished to Let with or without Board.)

On and after the 8th inst. an Ordinary Daily.

EVANS, SUTTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 4th March, 1858.

NOTICE.

HENRY EVANS begs respectfully to inform the Foreign Community of Shanghai, that he has at considerable expense completed his new Establishment on the premises formerly occupied by the late C. WILLS, Esq.

H. E. takes the present opportunity to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the community at large for the very liberal patronage he has received since his return from England, and to state that no effort shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of the same.

P.S.—On and after *the 1st of March,* H. E. will recommence Muffin making and the Baking of the celebrated Queen's Breakfast Rolls.

tf Shanghai, 24th February, 1858.

KUPFERSCHMID & DATO,

CHRONOMETER,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS AND GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS.
Church Street, corner of Fives-court Lane.
SHANGHAE.

CHRONOMETERS CAREFULLY RATED BY TRANSIT OBSERVATIONS; CHRONOMETERS AND NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS CLEANED, REPAIRED, AND ADJUSTED.

WARDELL, HEDGE & CO.,

Commission Agents, Auctioneers and General Storekeepers.
FOO-CHOW.

BEG leave to announce that they are now prepared to offer for sale a large and well selected stock of Beer, Wines, and Liquors of all kinds of the best quality.

ALSO,

A fine assortment of Clothing, Boots, and Shoes, Fancy articles, Perfumery, &c., &c., &c., at low prices.

Shipmasters and others visiting Foo-chow are invited to call and examine their stock.

N.B.—Goods purchased of them will be delivered alongside of Ships at the Pagoda anchorage free of charge.

tf Shanghai, November 8th, 1856.

RICHARDS & CO.,

Ship Chandlers & General Commission Agents,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS, SEA STORES, BISCUIT, BAKERY, AND LIVE STOCK, &c., &c., &c.

E. A. REYNOLDS,

Superintendent of the Dry Dock,
AND HEAVING DOWN-HULKS
"WILLIAM THE FOURTH."
AND
"SOUNDARY."

All Orders for Carpenter's, Caulker's, Blacksmith's, Coppersmith's and Brazier's Work, promptly attended to.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

TAR, Pitch, Oakum, American White Oak, and Pine Planks, Spars, and Ships' Timber.

Copper, and Metal Sheathing, Bolts, Spikes, and Nails.

Boiler Plates from 1/8th *a* 9/16th, Sheet and Bar Iron, Anchors, Chains, Hawse-Pipes, Shackles, Hooks, Thimbles, Clew-Irons, Marline-Spikes, Screw-Bolts, Spikes, and Nails of all sizes.

Manila, Hemp and Coir Cordage, Cotton and Flax Canvas, and Twine.

Winches, Fire Engines and Force Pumps, for sale and on hire.

DRY DOCK, HONG-QUE;
July 18th, 1857.

F. PEARSON,

General Store-Keeper,
CLOSE TO THE U. S. CONSULATE,
HONG-QUE,

ALL descriptions of Seamen's CLOTHING, CUTLERY, &c. Superior FRENCH BRANDY, GIN, WINES, CORDIALS, &c.

WHOLESALE,

MANILA CORDAGE of all sizes; MANILA CHEROOTS and COFFEE; COPPER and COPPER NAILS;

On moderate terms.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,

CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS; SHAWLS, and APRONS; AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,

AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned as a Merchant at this place will in future be carried on under the style of JAMES MacDONALD & Co.

JAMES MacDONALD.
Shanghai, 12th April, 1858.

WITH reference to the above Mr. ALEXANDER CUSHNY is appointed Agent for our Firm at this Port.

JAMES MacDONALD & Co.
Shanghai, 12th April, 1858.

FOR SALE AT FOOCHOW.

THE HOUSE and LAND, formerly the Property of Messrs. WETMORE & Co., and now of P. F. RICHARDS & Co. The Premises are in a good locality for the transaction of business with the Chinese, they have a water frontage and are in the principal thoroughfare from the City to the Foreign Settlement.

For particulars apply to

Messrs. GILMAN & Co., *Foochow.*
or Messrs. P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 14th April, 1858.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATIONS for the Office of Secretary, vacant by the death of the late S. E. PATTULLO, will be received by JAS. L. MAN, Esq., till *the 20th instant.*

THOS. MONCREIFF.
Chairman.
British Chamber of Commerce,
Shanghai, 13th April, 1858.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PARTIES having Claims against the late S. E. PATTULLO, are requested to communicate particulars of the same, to JOHN SKINNER, Esq., of the *Oriental Bank*, on or before *the 30th instant.*

o Shanghai, 13th April, 1858.

JULIUS TOBLER,

Elève de Winnerl.

CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURER.

PARIS OBSERVATORY.

BEGS to inform the Community of Shanghai and Captains, that he has established himself at this Port as CHRONOMETER & WATCH MAKER.

Residence in the house lately occupied by E. M. SMITH, Esq., near Smith's bridge Yan-king Pang, Shanghai.

CHRONOMETERS rated by Transit Observations.

24ap Shanghai, 13th April, 1858.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1858.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday Evening at Half past Seven.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion up to *Friday-noon*, in each week.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Feb. 17	Singapore,	April 5
Bombay,	Mar. 19	Hongkong,	April 12
Calcutta,	Mar. 25	New York,	Feb. 3
Galle,	Mar. 28		

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,

taken by

A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER

in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 16th April, 1858.		*Ending 16th April, 1857.*	
	Max.	*Min.*	*Max.*	*Min.*
10,—	70	51	80	65
11,—	74	52	84	65
12,—	63	54	70	50
13,—	62	55	60	46
14,—	61	46	60	47
15,—	64	41	53	47
16,—	62	42	58	48

To be continued weekly.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

(Friday Evening.)

EXCHANGE.—No business.

OPIUM.

Malwa,	Tls. 455	Nominal.
Patna,	„ 520	

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Arcadia*, Mr. R. H. Anthon.

DEPARTED.—Per *Lady Mary Wood*, The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Victoria; Mr. & Mrs. Brown and 2 children; Mrs. Parkes and child; Dr. N. Moysey, Assistant-Surgeon of *Fury*; Messrs. Anderson, Meynard, Oppert, Ullett, Hollmann, MacDonald, Bridges, and 2 Seamen of H. M. S. *Highflyer*. Per *Star of the East*, Mrs. Craven Wilson and two children; Mrs. G. W. Hogg and child.

SHANGHAI LITERARY & SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

THE next meeting of this Society will be held at the Shanghai Library, on *Tuesday evening next*, the 20th instant, at 8 P.M.

The Rev. Dr. Bridgman will read a Paper on "the Geography of Central Asia."

A Paper on "Earthquakes in Manchuria," by Dr. MacGowan will also be read.

C. TREASURE JONES,
Secretary.

WE hear nothing more of the movements of Rebels or Imperialists in the vicinity of Nanking or elsewhere.

OCCIDENTAL *versus* ORIENTAL.

WITHIN the last half month we have seen the plenipotentiaries of England, France, Russia and America arrive at Shanghae from Canton; and within the last few days we have seen their Excellencies depart from Shanghae for Teentsin. Within the same period we have heard of the arrival of the British and French Admirals with a few vessels at the mouth of the Yangtsze and within the last few days we heard of their departure for the Gulf of Pecheli. Within the last six months we have heard of the capture and occupation of Canton city by the British and French naval and military forces.

We know that the plenipotentiaries of the above four Western nations on the 10th Feby. addressed each a despatch to *Yu* minister of state of the Emperor of China. We know that these four despatches were handed at Soochow on the 26th February to Chaou, governor of Kiangsoo for transmission to Peking. We know that on the following day—Governor Chaou, in a letter, acknowledged the receipt of these despatches and promised to forward them without delay to Peking.

We know that on the 25th March the four plenipotentiaries received each a joint despatch from Ho, governor-general of the Two Kiang, and Chaou, governor of Kiang soo—remark reader they did *not* receive the despatches from Yu minister of state—informing H. E. Lord Elgin, the British minister, that *they* had received a communication from Yu, minister of state, to the effect:—

That Yu had received Lord Elgin's despatch and made himself thoroughly acquainted with its contents, that Ho and Chaou would inform the British plenipotentiary, that with respect to the Canton question, as Yeh had acted improperly, His Majesty Heinfung had dismissed him from the government service, and appointed Hwang tsung han governor-general of the Two Kwang and Commissioner for foreign affairs at Canton in his stead; that Hwang had started for that city; that the British plenipotentiary should therefore repair to that place to settle any differences and such would be in accordance with the Treaty; that as the Chinese law laid down "that "ministers of state must have no relations "with foreigners," he—Yu,—minister of state—could not give the British plenipotentiary a direct reply, and that Ho and Chaou must do so on his part by communicating the above remarks to the British plenipotentiary.

We know that the tenor of the despatch received by H. E. Le Baron Gros was almost similar to that received by H. E. Lord Elgin.

We know that the tenor of the despatch received by H. E. Mr. Reed the United States plenipotentiary was somewhat different and was to the effect:—

That they—the governor-general Ho and governor Chaou—had received a despatch from Yu minister of state acquainting them that he had received the despatch of the United States minister; that he was glad to see that the American government had not mixed themselves up with the aggressive proceedings of the British and French governments at Canton, but had maintained a rigid adherence to the Treaty concluded by the American government with China, proving thereby their good faith and honorable feelings; that as Yeh had mismanaged foreign relations at Canton, his Majesty had dismissed him from the service, and appointed Hwang tsung han, governor-general of the Two Kwang and Commissioner for foreign affairs at Canton, that Hwang had received his Majesty's commands to bring Canton affairs to an amicable understanding in accordance with the principles of right and justice; that the American plenipotentiary should therefore meet Hwang tsung han at Canton to settle any disputed questions; and that, as a Chinese minister of state, Yu was prohibited from having relations with foreigners and therefore could not give the United States minister a direct reply.

We know that his Excellency Count Poutiatine, the Russian plenipotentiary, was told, through Ho and Chaou, by Yu, that as the Russian government had never had any treaty rights with China, allowing them to trade at the Five ports, they had no cause to interfere in Canton questions; that as Count Poutiatine had been commissioned to arrange the Russian and Chinese boundaries at the Amoor river, and as there had also been a commissioner appointed by his Majesty Heinfung to arrange those boundaries in concert with Count Poutiatine, he should repair there and settle any regulations which were necessary, where he would also receive a reply from the Foreign office at Peking; that he would in this manner be acting agreeably to the old treaties with Russia and China; and that Ho and Chaou should therefore beg Count Poutiatine to proceed to the Amoor as soon as possible.

We do *not* know what the four plenipotentiaries will do at Teentsin but we will conjecture and in our next issue state what we wish them to demand.

ON Friday the 16th, the steamer *Yang-tze*, Captain Dearborn, arrived from Hongkong, having left on the 12th—at which time the London mail of 25th February had not arrived there. The P. & O. S. N. Company's steamer *Pekin* arrived on the 11th without the mail, there being no P. & O. steamer to bring it on from Suez in consequence of the loss of the *Ava*.

Dates from London *viâ* Bombay, to the 17th February are received by this opportunity.

Lord Palmerston's application for leave to bring in a bill for transferring the Government of India from the East India Company to the Crown was under discussion. A telegram from London 18th Feb. to Bombay is said to convey the intelligence that ministers had been defeated on the Conspiracy Bill, but there appears to be some doubt of its correctness as they had a large majority on the first division. French Refugees had been arrested in London. The Emperor of the French has expressed regret for the offensive publications that lately appeared in the *Moniteur*.

It is said the Prussian Government is sending a frigate to China, and that the Austrian Government has already done so. In the obituary we see the names of Admiral John Sykes, Vice-Admiral Hon. Wm. Gordon, Capts. Sir C. L. Falkiner, and Hon. A. Capel, R.N.

The price of Consols was 97¼. The Bank rate of Discount reduced to 3 per cent. Joint Stock Banks only allow 2 per cent on deposits. There was quietness in the Silk market and a reduction of ½*d.* in the price of common Congou.

The *Sea Witch*, from Shanghai and Dublin, arrived at Liverpool on the 16th Feb. The *Beemah*, for Shanghai sailed on the 15th Feb. The *Mirage* sailed again on the 9th.

Dates are to 19th March from Bombay and from Calcutta to 25th. Lucknow had fallen and was completely in possession of our forces; the casualties on our side were many, among the killed is Major McDonald of 93d Highlanders. Capt. Hodgson who shot the King of Delhi's sons is mortally wounded. Capt. Peel R.N., is wounded and unable to do further duty. The destruction of rebels was very great, those that escaped death were flying before the British troops.

Yeh had arrived at Calcutta, he will be detained as a state prisoner under close surveillance.

The *Inflexible* left again immediately,—destination unknown.

Government had offered a lac of rupees for Nana Sahib and a free pardon to any rebel who would betray him.

The *Yang-tze* brings papers from Hongkong up to the 12th. The Am. ship *Courser* from Foochow bound to New York was totally lost on the Pratas Shoal, on the 4th inst., the crew left the wreck in three boats, they were attacked and plundered by pirates, and had arrived at Hongkong, after great hardships.

U. S. *San Jacinto* arrived on the 11th in time for the mail steamer to leave on 12th.

The *Aden* was to leave for Shanghai on the 14th.

We have misgivings as to the position of affairs at Canton, and expect to hear of a rupture between the foreign Commissioners and the Chinese Officials. In our opinion the sooner it takes place the better, before any very deep laid treachery has time to be matured. From the miserable braves, and foes without the city, we have no apprehension, as we understand the position of the allies to be well secured in a military point of view, but we are surprized that movements have not long ago been made to crush them. It is insidious treachery within that we fear, and a too yielding and lenient policy will but foster it.

A large portion of the forces must be detached for the North. We are of opinion that they can be spared from Canton, but their withdrawal must be compensated for by extra vigilance.

PEKING GAZETTES come down at intervals. They seldom contain any thing relating to Foreign affairs; it may be otherwise, soon. We have made some arrangements for receiving them more regularly and we hope, coming direct, they will be more authentic.

EXTRACT FROM PEKING GAZETTE.

Dated 22d March, 1858.

EDICT.

His Majesty the Emperor has promoted Wang yew ling from Criminal judge to be Commissioner of Finances of Keangsoo; Seë hwan from Intendant of the Soo sung and Tae Circuit—(Shanghae Taoutae,) to be Criminal judge of Keangsoo; and She yihkew to be Intendant of the Soo sung, and Tae Circuit at Shanghae.

THE "GALLANT."

FIVE of the crew of the *Gallant*, including the Carpenter, concerned in the murder of Captain Moore, the mate and a seaman, have been captured at Soochow by the Chinese Police and will be brought down to Shanghai for examination. Part of Captain Moore's effects were found in their possession.

H. M. Ship *Calcutta* with Real Admiral Sir Michael Seymour arrived at the Raggeds from Hongkong on the 13th inst., where the *Sampson* and *Coromandel* were awaiting her. On the 14th the *Sampson* towed her out for an offing, and the *Coromandel* came in to the harbour, after putting the Admiral's dispatches on board the outward mail steamer *Lady Mary Wood*. The *Sampson* came in yesterday and will proceed northwards with the *Coromandel* on arrival of the *Aden*.

THE U S. Chartered Steamer *Antelope*, Captain Lynch is to leave to-morrow morning for the Gulf of Pecheli. The Rev. Wm. A P. Martin Interpreter to the Legation, and Mr. F. Jenkins, *attaché* will proceed in her.

A PARTY of foreign gentlemen from Shanghai who were on an excursion last week were attacked and plundered at the entrance to the Tai-ho lake. They were in three boats and had anchored for the night, lashed together. The thieves cut them asunder, quietly towed one of the boats about 300 yards from the others and then entered it, one of the party, on offering resistance, was forced down and struck with a log of wood whilst they plundered the boat of all that was valuable, including fire arms, and escaped before assistance could be rendered by the party in the other boat who were aroused by the noise.

This should be a warning to foreigners *on similar excursions, to be not only* armed but prepared and watchful.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

A resident of Shanghae for 11 years suggests the following, to persons taking interest in the culture of the Kitchen Garden, which he has adopted for the above named time, with every success:—

EARLY YORK CABBAGE sown 1st March transplanted 1st April, in season the end of May.

EARLY CAULIFLOWER sown 15th April transplanted 8th May, in season 15th December.

EARLY CAULIFLOWER sown 15th May transplanted 15th June, in season middle of January.

EARLY CAULIFLOWER sown 15th September transplanted 15th October, in season middle of April.

LATE, CAULIFLOWER sown 1st April transplanted 25th April, in season the same time the following year.

The following kind of CABBAGES,—SUGAR LOAF, NONPAREIL, BATTERSEA, RED, EARLY YORK, sown 20th May transplanted 10th June,—the EARLY YORK in season the end of September, and the other kinds in the end of October.

The same rule may be applied to NOLCOHL, EARLY and LATE BROKLIE KALE, BRUSSEL-SPROUTS, WHITE GLOBE and SWEDISH TURNIPS, SEA KALE, and EARLY PEAS, sown 20th October and covered with mats during the frosty nights, in season the end of April, other kinds of PEAS may be sown during the winter months if the weather is mild; CELERY sown 1st June transplanted 21st of the same month in season middle of November. The manures which are generally used are Horse and Bullock, Soot and Ashes. The CELESTIAL ROSE water is entirely disapproved of. Great attention must be paid in the month of June and July; insects, worms, &c., will frequently consume the plant in less than 48 hours, chunam and soot will assist in exterminating them; a worm will be found in September at the root of the CELERY, which, if care is not taken, will destroy the plant in 4 days; soap suds twice a day thrown upon the plant will destroy the worm in 8 or 10 days.

POTATOES planted in January—in season in July,—American SQUASHES sown in April in season in July.

Shanghae, 8th April, 1858.

WE are a quiet community without doubt and whatever some may say to the contrary we flatter ourselves that we are a set of very respectable sober folks. Our relaxations are of the most innocent nature; a little trip to the Hills, a running visit to our Woosung friends, a ride on the Course in the morning, a stroll on the Bund in the evening, are the chief amusements that we poor exiles can claim in a general way.

We have our Races twice a year it is true, and it is gratifying to see that they continue to flourish. The "Cards" for the next meeting are before us with the "names of the horses and correct colors of the riders," and the entries are numerous promising good sport to the "racing men" and pleasant holiday to all.

But we are somewhat rich in amusements this spring, we have already been favored with two Amateur Theatrical performances, and we have authority for saying that a third and last will take place at no distant date, most probably immediately after the Races. The Corps will do well to have their performance as soon as possible, the ardent sun and bright sky of the last few days, warn us that the annual baking process is about to commence; and crowded rooms and many lamps at such a season, are by no means as pleasant as cool verandahs and southerly breezes.

From the spirited and successful manner in which our Amateurs have hitherto come forward, we anticipate on their third and last appearance this season, a treat of no ordinary kind. We are sure that the selection of pieces will be judicious, while there can be no room for doubting that the acting will do the fullest justice to the Plays;—and when author and actors suit each other, the result requires no prophet to foretell.

This is a small settlement, but it is certainly no idle one, we have all of us our work to do, and on occasion there is a good deal of it—but we have still the time and the taste for other pursuits than the very important one which mainly engages us. For our own part we are disposed to look most favorably on the opening out of more ways and means of relaxation and pleasure, than fell to the lot of our predecessors of some dozen years ago. We are not of that strait-laced, and we would fain believe narrow-minded body who shrink with fear and trembling from the enjoyments placed within their reach, and who alas! too often denounce in unkindly terms those thoughtless people who will persist in seeing some sun-shine wherever they go, and who think (deluded beings) that a cheerful mind and readiness to enjoy the good things offered them moderately but with alacrity, are no bad tribute to offer for their bestowal.

THE original of the following manifesto issued by Commissioner Lin, at the time of the last war with England, has been thought worth publication by the Chinese, and has been circulated far and wide among the inhabitants of this empire. As our readers will no doubt be interested in the perusal of it at the present crisis, we insert it without note or comment:—

SEVEN GENERAL RULES FOR THE EXTERMINATION OF THE BARBARIAN FORCES.

By LIN TSIH-SEU, *Governor-general of the Two Kwang.*

I. Although the barbarian war vessels are so many tens of feet long, you must not look at their length; although they have so many great guns, you must not be afraid of the number or size of these. For as the barbarian guns are all in the sides of their vessels, our forces have only to attack them at the prow and stern. Suppose the ship stands with its prow to the south, if the wind is north, attack the stern; if the wind is south, attack the prow; if the prow stands east, and the wind is east, attack the prow; but if the wind is west, attack the stern. Taking advantage of the wind, and avoiding the fire from the guns, the character of the tide must also be carefully considered; proceeding with the tide, victory is certain. The largest of the barbarian vessels draw upwards of twenty feet of water, the smallest draw above ten; but our ships only draw a few feet, so that taking a wide circuit, they can always secure the wind in their favour. In attacking the prow, the figure-head must be first fired at. In attacking the stern, the cabin must be first aimed at. The stern cabin has glass windows, it being occupied by the highest officer on board; the powder magazine and appendages are also in the same part of the ship, and a continuous cannonade is sure to effect an opening, when the powder will explode. Although the rudder is cased with copper, yet it is cast copper, and may be broken by cannon balls. When the figure head is broken off, and the rudder broken, there is no means of controlling the ship; and while there are an extraordinary number of hands engaged with the sails fore and aft, a few rounds from our guns will send them dropping into the sea, when the ship being short of men, it will not be able to move, and the large guns will thus fall into our possession.

II. In approaching the prow or stern of a barbarian ship, our vessels must divide into two squadrons, right and left, and advance in the form of wings of a goose, in an oblique direction, closing up in front, and opening out behind; in this manner, a great many ships may be assembled, without the risk of firing into our own fleet. Suppose the prow of a barbarian ship stands east, our ships taking advantage of a west wind, will attack it aft; on nearing the starboard side, our ships must stand towards the south-east; on nearing the larboard, the ships must stand to the north-east. Thus all taking an oblique position, the fire from our guns will unavoidably strike the barbarian ship, and will not touch our own vessels. The same principle may be applied to other positions. This all depends upon the efficiency of the helmsman in handling the rudder; let those who are expert and active be rewarded several fold, and when money, watches, cloth, or other articles are captured on board the barbarian ships, let a double portion be given to the helmsmen. But if at the given time they mistake their business, omitting to advance when they ought to advance, or neglecting to turn when they ought to turn, then let the helmsman be decapitated as a warning to the fleet.

III. On getting within cannon shot reach, begin to open fire with the cannons; coming within musket reach, commence the attack with muskets; approaching till rockets and stink-pots are available, these may be used without restriction, the more the better; but care must be taken that they reach the barbarian ships, it being most important that they should not fall among our own. The following is the method for casting stink-pots from the mast head.—Let two men be selected, wearing bamboo helmets, with a small rattan shield on the breast, tied on with a cord at the back; having a double sword at the waist and the matches also attached. One man ascends the foremast, and one the mizen mast, all going to the very top, and remaining on the highest yard. Two men stand at the foot of each mast, and haul up the baskets* containing the stink-pots, by means of a pulley; these being drawn up briskly, the men at the mast head then apply the matches, when they are instantaneously discharged. When one basket is emptied, another is hauled up, so as to keep up an uninterrupted delivery on board the barbarian ship. While pots are being thrown from the mast head, there should be a great discharge of rockets from the prow of the ship; the attack being thus unremitting, the barbarian ship will to a certainty be set on fire. If it is not reduced to ashes, yet when the fire is raging, the barbarians will assuredly seek to move off, and our men can embrace the opportunity to board them. Having boarded the ship, the stink-pots and rockets may cease, as they will then be of no use.

IV. When our men board a ship, they must immediately put to the sword every barbarian they meet, and leave their heads lying, to be counted afterwards; for there ought not to be an urgency in presenting the heads, to the neglect of more important business. Having decapitated the barbarians, the next matter of greatest importance respects the wheel and rudder bands, the stays, ropes and lines; let all these be cut, and the ship is ours; there need be no anxiety with respect to the money or goods on board. When a barbarian ship is captured, those who board it must make an equitable distribution of the money and goods, awarding the additional prize money where due; but those who first enter the ship, are by no means allowed to begin plundering, and so neglect the more important work of slaying the thieves. Those who disobey will be visited with the rigour of military law.

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* Each basket contains ten or more stink-pots, and every pot has four powder rolls enclosed in cotton cases. *(Original note.)*

V. Our vessels advancing obliquely to attack the barbarians ship at the stem and stern, let gun vessels be placed opposite the four corners, at most not more than four to each corner; of large ones three will be sufficient, and let there be a simultaneous attack at the four corners. As there will be only twelve or sixteen vessels thus engaged in the attack on one barbarian ship, and as there will be many more vessels at disposal, they may separate and attack other ships; they must not all crowd up in one place, giving rise to disorder and confusion. If occasion requires a conjoint attack by a great number of vessels, attention must be paid to the orders of the officer in command.† If it happen that the foremost company of vessels are long engaged in the oblique attack, without apparent success, they should rest for a little, and let the hinder company close up obliquely. but these changes must be always in obedience to the orders of the commanding officer; let none act on their own responsibility. Decapitation is the penalty of disobedience.

VI. Let thirty small boats be obtained, on which place a quantity of hay, rosin, and coarse hemp soaked in oil, with from a tenth to a fifth part of the same amount of gunpowder, all bound together with straw ropes and covered with a rush mat. Let one or two small chains about 5 feet long, be placed at the stem and stern ends of the boat, one end fastened by an iron ring, and a large iron nail seven or eight inches long, fixed to the other end a with a very sharp point. Let two iron hammers be placed on the boat, and let three or four expert swimmers, with half their bodies under water, and half leaning against the sides of the boat, act as oars in propelling it; the deeper they are in the water the better, that so the barbarian guns may not reach them. Having drawn close up to the barbarian vessel, either at the stem, stern or sides, they can drive in the nails securely, fasten the fire boat to the barbarian ship, set fire to the combustibles, and then diving under water make their escape. The very largest barbarian ship, with ten or more of such fire boats, nailed to and burning round it, will infallibly be consumed. Now if there is a discharge of stink-pots and rockets among the rigging above, and our gallant braves, ascend the masts and board the ship midway, while the fire is raging below, the barbarians will find they have got three tiers of adversaries, and while attempting to defend themselves against one tier, they will be constrained to neglect the other; and thus deliver their heads over to us.

VII. Valour and courage are the qualities most in esteem for the defeat of an enemy; for when valour is great, and courage unbending, victory is certain. On the present occasion whoever kills a white barbarian will be rewarded with a hundred dollars, and half the amount will be given for a black barbarian; for taking one alive, extraordinary rewards will be conferred, according to the rank of the individual. Thus for killing ten barbarians, a thousand dollars may be obtained; for killing a hundred barbarians, ten thousand dollars; for a greater number an official appointment will be granted besides; what a happy prospect! Any one who falls in the contest will receive a reward of two hundred dollars, that so all who show their bravery at the risk of their life, may establish their merit and be duly recompensed. Should any withdraw during the contest, their heads will be instantly taken off, and suspended on a pole, as a warning to all.

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† When the drum beats a heavy roll, and the red flag is hoisted as a summons, the vessels assemble for a combined attack. *(Original note).*

THOUGHTS FOR THE TIMES.

To the Editor of the

North-China Herald.

Sir,—An intimate acquaintance with *all* that concerns the Great Empire of China, in its lexicography, its *history*, its topography and geography, its canonical works, its lighter literature, and its voluminous works on the industrial processes, is more than any man can acquire, unless he begin the work at a very early age, labor at it industriously and unremittingly, and live to a good old age: if four score years were employed at it, the subject would not be quite exhausted; and yet there have been a few, who, when they had scarcely entered the vestibule of this vast edifice, fancied they had seen all that the empire contained, and thought that the language in all its myriad-fold combinations was at their tongue's end. A newspaper article, then, is not the place to look for a profound disquisition on any one of these vastly important subjects; and yet it may, we think, not be amiss occasionally to occupy a portion of your columns, in adverting to the vast mines of rich ore which this ancient empire offers to the laborious student—mines in which that portion of the human race whose vernacular is the english tongue, have not until recently had the courage to enter. Indeed were it not for the floods of light poured into these labyrinthine and heretofore chaotic regions, by the early Catholic missionaries, and by that school of heroes, of which the Premares, the Remusats, the Gonçalves, the Juliens, the Pauthiers, the Biots, the Bazins, and the Callerys, form a class, our eyes had now been groping after the meaning of thousands of passages elucidated in the voluminous works translated by this noble army of sinologues, some of whom were martyrs to laborious study. Men who have thus devoted their lives to the good of the human race, deserve to have their names recorded on something as durable as monumental stoups of marble or of brass. Posterity will class them with philanthropists. And then there is yet another class of men,—who are, or were, so nearly our contemporaries, that we may not claim for them all so high a place on the obelisk of fame as we would assign to some of the foregoing worthies—yet for their noble and self-sacrificing toils we would honour the illustrious dead—such men as Robert Morrison, and William Milne, and Walter H. Medhurst, and Charles Gutzlaff, and rejoice that we have such living men to labor in the vast mines of Chinese literature as a Bridgman, a Williams, a Macgowan, a Legge, an Edkins, a Wylie, a Meadows, a Martin, a Culbertson, and several others with whose productions we are less acquainted. Could any thing prove more conclusively the vastness of the explored bed, than the fact that the mines have overtasked the majority of the miners who have entered them, and yet the field is by no means exhausted; and then, may not the unexplored mountain be vast? Where shall we find men able and willing to *anglicise* all the Chinese books which are desirable, in order to admit us to that intimate acquaintance with this empire, which it is now becoming a physical certainty we must possess, if we would propel in its proper orbit the new world which, ere long, must be dissevered from that base, where for four thousand years it has rested? When *we* were enveloped in thick darkness and might truly be called barbarian, then China had the lights of a moral system second only to the clear light of revelation. When we were savages, then China had all the reciprocal duties of man most clearly defined; and wanted nothing but that *clear* light of revelation to evolve the higher relations of man to his Maker. Time has worked vast changes—thick darkness overspreads the land—a strong hand wields an iron sceptre—a third of the human race is deeply concerned in the work soon to be done in close proximity to us. There will be wise councils—a firm adherence to well-digested plans—and perhaps without sacrificing one useful life, it may bring into the confraternity of nations four hundred millions of the human race who are now really living for no end worthy of an intelligent and immortal being. What western nations *failed* to do thirty years ago, they now find themselves obliged to undertake *anew*; and during these thirty years four hundred millions of human beings have reverted to the soil whence they sprung—most of them having done the world about as much good during that period, as the same number of spindles or shuttles. If the work be *well done* now, in thirty years hence no North-China *Herald* will have to pronounce the present generation less wise than we now esteem the preceding *Embassies to Pekin.*

Q.

We continue our extracts from the *Chinese Repository.* The following is an account of Capt. Elliot's attempt to open negotiations at the mouth of the Pei-ho in 1840.

The plenipotentiary, having been 25 days at Chusan and in its vicinity, left that group about the end of July, and proceeded northward. Passing the promontory of Shantung on the 5th Aug., the *Wellesley* anchored on the 9th off the mouth of the river *Pei* 白 河, in lat. 38° 55′ 30″ N., long. 118° E., with six fathoms at low tides.

On the 10th, the steamer *Madagascar*, with captain Elliot on board, proceeded towards the shore; and the next day, the 11th, she anchored within the mouth of the river. The Chinese had been watching her movements; and Keshen the governor of the province, the third member of the emperor's cabinet, a Mantchou, had come down to Takoo, and there awaited her arrival, in order early to receive any dispatches of which she might chance to be the bearer.

The steamer, drawing 11ft. 9 inches, found 12ft. water on the Bar at spring tides. At low water, there were only from 3 to 4 feet. A great number of junks were daily passing in and out at the mouth of the river, the largest of which were obliged to wait for the spring tides, and some of them had to discharge a part of their cargo, before they could go over the Bar. In clear weather, the forts and a pagoda, near the river's mouth, were visible from the anchorage of the fleet, distant 12 or 14 miles, due east.

On the 13th, an officer was dispatched by Keshen, to the squadron, with orders to supply the ships with provisions; and cattle, sheep, &c., were brought off plentifully. Pay for the same was offered, but refused in the first instance; subsequently, however, it was agreed that pay should be received which was done accordingly.

On the 15th, the needful arrangements having been made, the governor sent his trusty aid-de-camp, *showpei Pih*, alias captain White, to go on board the *Wellesley*, there to receive, from the plenipotentiary, lord Palmerston's communication, the same document apparently, or rather the original of that which had twice before been presented and refused, first at Amoy, and again off Ningpo.

The next day, August 16th, the letter of H. B. M.'s principal foreign secretary was duly delivered into the hands of the aforesaid showpei Pih, a right trusty servant of H. I. M.'s most faithful minister Keshen, by whom it was to be laid before the emperor.

The same day, the 15th—ten days having at Keshen's urgent request been allowed for an answer,—the squadron started for the coast of Mantchouria, intending to make the island of Changhing (長興島 Changhing taou) near the main-land, on the east side of the gulf of Leaoutung, with a view to obtain there additional supplies of water and cattle. (In the second volume of the *Repository*, page 21, this place, or a part of it, is called Tungtsze kow, and is put down in latitude 39° 28′ north, and longitude 121° 7′ east.) The Blonde, Modeste, and Ernaad, succeeded in reaching it, and in obtaining supplies, though not without some difficulty. A few specimens of natural history were brought away from there, and among them some small pieces of coal, said to have been obtained from a place near the town of Fuhchow, opposite the island on the mainland. Some native boats were seen loaded with coal.

The *Wellesley*, a gale coming on, was driven southward to Toki, 砣 磯 one of the "Meaou taou,"—that group of islands which forms the door of the gulf of Leaoutung. Toki is one of the largest islands of the group; and from it, cattle and other stock were obtained, the people being compelled to sell them.

The *Volage* failed to reach either the Meaou taou or Chashing; but on returning, found the Pylades in communication with the shore, on the west side of the gulf, at Keën ho, 減 河 (having arrived there with the *David Malcolm* and steamer *Madagascar*,) under the *Sha-luy teën*, 沙 壘 田, Sand-hill fields—not thunder-and-lightning sands, as they have often and erroneously been called. Here also, at Keën ho, cattle and sheep were obtained. These vessels having been joined by the *Wellesley*, they all together regained their former anchorage, off the mouth of the Pei-ho, on the 27th.

On the 28th, no reply having been received from Keshen, a strong boat-force, in hostile array, carrying a menacing letter for the cabinet minister, was proceeding towards the shore, when, lo, it was ascertained that the reply had been sent off on the 24th and 25th, but no foreigner was found at the anchorage to receive it!

On the 30th, a conference was held on shore between H. B. M.'s plenipotentiary, capt. Elliot, and H. I. M.'s cabinet minister, Keshen. Near the mouth of the Pei-ho, on the southern side of the channel, a plat of ground in the form of a parallelogram was marked off by a light fence of cloth, stretched on poles and cords, like a Tartar encampment. In this were two large tents, one for the plenipotentiary and suite, and the other for the cabinet minister, with several smaller ones for their attendants and servants. The conference was held in Keshen's tent, where captain Elliot was attended by Mr. Morrison and another young gentleman both as interpreters: the cabinet minister also had but one or two confidential attendants present on the occasion. All Chinese assumption of superiority was laid aside, and the utmost degree of urbanity exhibited—this however was done apparently without manifesting any readiness to meet the demands of her majesty's government, or even to give definite answers thereto. Thus, this and the next day both passed, without any satisfactory results. At length, reference to Peking was again desired by Keshen, which was granted, and six days, dating from the 3d of September, were allowed for a reply.

On the 4th, a party went northward in the steamer, and approached the coast at the point where the Great Wall terminates, in latitude 40° 04′ N., longitude 120° 02′ E. Judging from a sketch, which was taken of it by one of the party, the wall, after descending from the highlands, which are remarkably precipitous and very rugged in their aspect, stretches northward two or three miles across a narrow plain to a ledge of rocks, with which it seems to unite, and there loses itself in the waters of the gulf of Leaoutung.

The mouth of the Pei-ho is distant about 170 miles from Tang chow foo, the northernmost point of Shantung. An open roadstead, within several miles of a flat shore, is here the only anchorage. Teëntsin is above thirty miles up the river in a straight line, and allowing for the many curvatures of the river the passage up must be nearly double that distance. Chinese junks are dragged over the shallows that lie off the Pei-ho, taking advantage of high tides, and, thus entering the river, they proceed up to Teëntsin. The grand canal joins the Pei-ho opposite to the city, which is in lat. 39° 10′ N., lon. 0° 46′ 32″ E. from Peking.

Tides in the gulf of Pecheli. At the anchorage off the Pei-ho, about 16 miles from the land, it was high water on full and change days at 4 o'clock P.M. Flood tide set to the northwestward, and ebb to the southeast. Its velocity was 1¼ knot per hour, during spring tides; rise and fall about 7 feet. At Toki and the Heshan group, the tides are very irregular. While at anchor off Toki, the stream ran 22 hours to the westward, while the water rose and fell by the shore. High water on full and change days about 8*h.* 30*m.*

During the *Wellesley's* stay in the gulf of Pecheli, from the 5th of Aug. until the 21st of September, the weather generally speaking was fine, with the wind from every quarter, but rarely blowing stronger than 4, or a moderate breeze.

For the North-China Herald.

April 7th, 1858.

Mr. Editor.—Now that our plenipotentiaries are about to go North with a large fleet, hoping that it will remove the scales from his celestial majesty's eyes, and that he will "deign to glance" at their petition; it will be well to refresh our memories with a few facts concerning the impression that went forth in some parts,—after the English forces stopped at Nanking and there concluded a treaty of peace in 1842.

M. Huc—furnishes us with an interesting conversation which he had with a Tartar in 1844 concerning this war—and the reason why peace was granted to the English. The following extract, beginning with the tartar's description of their march, contains the pith of this conversation and illustrates the point I have in view.

"The same day we marched to Peking; from Peking they led us to Tien-Tsin,—where we remained for three months."

"Did you fight," asked Samdadchiemba—"did you see the enemy?" "No, they did not dare appear. The Kitat* told us every where—that we were marching upon certain and unavailing death. 'What can you do,' asked they 'against Sea-monsters? They live in the water like fish. When you least expect them, they appear on the surface, and hurl their fire-bombs at you; while, the instant your bow is bent to shoot them, down they dive like frogs.' Then they essayed to frighten us; but we soldiers, of the eight banners, know not fear. Before our departure,—the great Lamas had opened the book of celestial secrets, and had thence learned that the matter would end well for us. The Emperor had attached to each Tchouanda, a Lama learned in medicine, and skilled in all the Sacred auguries, who was to cure all the soldiers, under him, of the diseases of the climate, and to protect us from the magic of the Sea-monsters. What then had we to fear? The rebels, hearing that the invincible troops of Tchakar were approaching, were seized with fear, and sought peace. The Sacred Master, of his immense mercy, granted it, and we returned to the care of our flocks."

All, who have lived long enough in China to learn something of her official finesse—will readily agree,—that it was very natural for the government to make such impressions upon the minds of the Tartars. It is equally easy for us to foresee—that the same finesse will be brought into requisition, if a treaty is formed, in the Gulf of Pechele and the forces return without landing. Though the treaty may permit foreign ministers to reside at Peking, it will be as difficult, after the fleet has returned home, for them to get there, as it was, for foreigners to enter Canton—after the treaty of 1842. And should they even be permitted to go there, it will then be as difficult to have an interview with the highest authorities, as it was to get a sight, of old Yeh.

Fortunate, therefore, will it be for all parties, if the Emperor will not consent to treat,—till the foreign forces have landed at Tien-Tsin; but more fortunate still, if his obstinacy forces them to enter Peking,—as it will save much official perplexity, and perhaps another war hereafter. Let not Lord Elgin imagine that what has been done at Canton, has had a salutary effect upon the mind of Hien-fung, and convinced him that he ought to treat the Queen of England as an equal. He still looks upon the English as "barbarians," who are to be kept as far from Peking as possible; and nothing but a personal interview with the "Sea-monsters" will remove the scales from his eyes.

In conversing, a few days ago with an intelligent Chinese on the subject, I tried to show him that the Emperor ought to accede to such reasonable terms—as I thought would now be demanded by the English. "But you can't satisfy them" says he—"Grant them this, and in a short time, they will want something else. They are like the wolf in the foreign fable, if they cannot find fault with *you*—they will say—'*your father* insulted me, and I reckon it as your sin' and thus they will pick a quarrel any-how." He seemed to think the best policy, for the Emperor, was, to grant them just as few privileges as possible,—and I may add,—that it does not require the ken of a prophet, to see that this is just the policy he will adopt.

A Shanghai Resident.

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* Kitat—Chinese.

THE AMERICAN HORSE-TAMER.

Mr. Rarey, an American, now on a visit to this country, whose skill in taming the horse and completely subjecting him, however wild, vicious, or intractable, to his will and mastery, is beginning to attract public attention, was afforded a second opportunity of exhibiting his peculiar powers in this capacity before the Queen, the Prince Consort, the Princess Royal, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and other members of the royal family, with the ladies of the court and most of the foreign princes and distinguished visitors now in London. The first was at Windsor, a week or ten days ago, when the feats of the horse-tamer, seen by them under the influence of novelty, occasioned so high a degree of interest and astonishment to the royal party as to lead to a wish on the part of the Queen and the Prince Consort to have the exhibition repeated. On that occasion the subjects on which Mr. Rarey operated were three in number. One was a fine spirited black horse, of high nervous temperament, which had been returned to Mr. Anderson, of Piccadilly, of whom he had been bought for a large sum of money, on the ground of his being restive and all but unmanageable. This animal, it is but right to say, had been seen and handled by Mr. Rarey, at Mr. Anderson's stables, previous to his being taken to Windsor. At the first interview with the horse in Piccadilly he was placed in a loose box, which Mr. Rarey entered, cracking a whip. Startled by this unusual exhibition of violence, the animal struck out with both his hind legs, and uttered a kind of savage yell. The company who had assembled to witness the experiment were then asked to withdraw, and Mr. Rarey was left alone with the horse. On being called in again, in less than a quarter of an hour, they were amazed to find the animal prostrate on his side among the straw in the stall, with his head slightly raised, and Mr. Rarey, whom he was eyeing without the least sympton of alarm, lying beside him. Mr. Rarey remained with him in this position for some time, during which he knocked the horse's fore and hind hoofs together, made a pillow of his thighs, and finally got up and ran a heavy wheelbarrow up to and around the still prostrate creature without producing in him the slightest sensation of fear. On a subsequent day, in the presence of another company, the mastery of Mr. Rarey over this same horse, which he had seen in the interval had become so complete that, when laid on his side in a loose box, a plank was placed against his shoulder in sight of the horse, and a barrow run up it. He never moved. A drum was also beaten on his back, and an umbrella opened in his very face, but he remained stock still, and evinced no sign of apprehension. The same horse was afterwards put through a course of similar treatment at Windsor before the Queen. The next subject on which Mr. Rarey experimented before the court on that occasion was a young unbroken colt, brought from a farm of Prince Albert in the vicinity, which had never been handled in any way, and which Mr. Rarey had never before seen. This colt was led into the Riding-school at Windsor in a halter, and left alone with the horse-tamer, who intimated a wish that the company should retire for a few minutes to the further end of the building. This request, it ought to be stated, was not dictated by any feeling on his part that the treatment to which he was about to subject the animal was of a kind which the spectators would witness with any emotion of pain, but simply because for the present, and for purposes of his own, Mr. Rarey wishes to preserve his own secret. After the lapse of about a quarter of an hour the royal party were summoned to return, and then they saw, as in the former case, this wild colt lying on the ground, and the horse-tamer by his side, who sat upon him and handled his legs, feet, and every other part by turns—a process during which the creature remained wholly passive. After Mr. Rarey had parted with the colt a handsome bay charger, belonging to the Prince Consort, was brought to him in the Riding-school. This horse, one of high spirit, which has always shown great restlessness while being mounted and a constant tendency to take fright, would, it was thought, almost defy Mr. Rarey's attempts to tame him; but the result was as successful as in each of the previous instances. In a short time the horse-tamer had him down also, as submissive as all the rest, and was seen crawling among his legs, sitting upon his shoulders and hips, and knocking his hoofs together. Then, bidding the horse rise, which he did instantly, Mr. Rarey jumped upon his back and held by turns an umbrella over his head and beat a tattoo on a drum; the hitherto proud, restless animal, now owning subjection to a new master, remaining almost as motionless as a statue. All this, of course, made a great impression on the spectators, but among some of them a question naturally arose whether Mr. Rarey's treatment was capable of being communicated to others and practised by them with equal success, or whether it was a thing peculiar to himself, for in the latter case the public benefit to accrue from it would be comparatively limited. It is said that Sullivan, the horse-whisperer, as he was designated, from the extraordinary power he acquired over the animal, either could not or would not impart his secret to any one; and the inference among horsemen has long been that it was incommunicable.

To show that Mr. Rarey's power is not a thing personal to himself, he has, since his exhibition of it at Windsor, communicated the secret of it to Major-General Sir Richard Airey, Lord Alfred Paget, and Colonel Hood, under the most stringent obligations, of course, that they will not disclose it to others; and Lord Alfred Paget, who is now as much a horse-tamer as Mr. Rarey, on Saturday week gave a successful exemplification of his skill before her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and their august visitors, taking for his subject a beautiful dapple grey pony belonging to the Prince of Wales. Lord Alfred was left alone with the pony for a few minutes in the Riding-school, and on the admission of the royal party it was prostrate on the ground, with his lordship sitting, caressing it, handling its feet and legs, resting on its haunches, and in all respects treating it in a manner proving its complete subjection to him. That over, Mr. Rarey appeared with the black horse from Anderson's, in Piccadilly, to which reference has been made, and his mastery over which he showed in a varitey of ways. Placing himself at one end of the Riding-school, he called to the animal, which he had left at the other, and it immediately cantered towards him in a playful manner. It lay down at his bidding, or followed him like a dog round the building. When down, a plank was laid upon its shoulder, on which Lord Alfred Paget ran a wheelbarrow. Finally, when the horse had regained his legs, he was mounted by Mr. Rarey, who sat on the animal's crupper with his back to the head, beating a drum and cracking a whip over him, this treatment resulting in neither motion nor fear on the part of the horse. One of the fine stud of cream-coloured horses belonging to her majesty was next subjected to the manipulation of Mr. Rarey, with an equally successful and surprising result, so far as laying the animal, which is an entire horse, down was concerned, and handling him all over with the most perfect freedom; the horse-tamer not deeming it desirable, on so short an acquaintance, to carry the familiarity to the extent of opening an umbrella in his face, or cracking a whip or beating a drum over him. Besides the frequent display of some vicious propensities, this particular animal of late has never permitted any one to ride him; but he allowed Mr. Rarey to mount him without offering the least resistance. With this the exhibition terminated, and the Queen and her illustrious visitors, by whom it was witnessed with the most evident tokens of interest and wonder, took their departure.

It ought to be stated that Sir Richard Airey, Lord Alfred Paget, and Colonel Hood, to each of whom Mr. Rarey has communicated his secret, are understood to declare that there is nothing in the treatment in the smallest degree painful or improper towards the horse subjected to it, or which would offend the susceptibilities of a bystander sensitively alive to anything partaking in the least of cruelty to a dumb animal. They also assert that it consists of no trickery of any description, nor of the use of any drug, or mesmeric or other similar influence whatever. Mr. Rarey's theory is that hitherto all our treatment of this noble animal—at least, in the preliminary stages of breaking, and so forth—has proceeded on ideas of his nature altogether erroneous and cruel, and been invariably characterised by unnecessary violence, which has provoked the display of resistence and other kindred qualities on his part, and so the evil has been perpetuated. The principle on which Mr. Rarey goes, on the other hand, is one of extreme kindness and tenderness towards the animal, the object being to convince him that man, is his natural master and friend, and to elicit his confidence and kindly regard. Mr. Rarey appeals to what he calls "the intellect and affections of the horse," and states that this is the secret of all his success. He is a slightly made man about 30 years of age, the son of a stock farmer and breeder of horses, who lived in Franklin county in the State of Ohio, and is himself engaged in a similar occupation at a place called Groveport, about ten miles from Colombo, the capital of that state. From boyhood he is stated to have exhibited an intense fondness for horses and a remarkable aptitude for breaking and training them after the old fashion, until he discovered this more humane system of treatment, which he has since practised with the greatest success in his native state. The subjects on which he has operated have been in many cases horses reclaimed in a perfectly wild condition from the American prairies, and in the course of his experience he has had one arm and both legs broken. He is accompanied to this country by Mr. R. A. Goodenough, a gentleman of long standing and respectability as a merchant and amateur breeder of horses in the city of Toronto, who brings letters of recommendation to the Government from Sir Edmund Head, Governor-General of Canada, and Lieutenant-General Sir William Eyre, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Canada. We believe that Sir Richard Airey and Lord Alfred Paget have been requested to inquire into and report upon the system of treatment adopted by Mr. Rarey, in the interest of the Government.—*Observer*, Feby. 1, 1858.

"May it please the court," said a learned counsel, on rising, "if ever there was a case which more than any other case required careful comparison with former cases, this case is that case." And the judge, interrupting him, quietly asked, "Which case, brother?"

Sampson, 6, *Paddle Wheel Steam Frigate,*

407 *Horse-power,* 200 *Men.*

Captain,	George S. Hand,	Oct. 22, 1855.
Lieutenant,	Wm. E. Gordon,	Feb. 25, 1858.
	A. R. Tinklar,	Feb. 17, 1858.
	Gordon C. Sinclair,	July 17, 1857.
Master,	Henry P. Ward,	Oct. 22, 1855,
1st Lieut. Mar. Art.	Henry B. Savage,	May 6, 1856.
Chaplain & Nav. Instructor,	Jns. W. Ridley *(act)*	Dec. 12, 1856.
Surgeon,	Robt. Hastings, M.D.	Apr. 18, 1856.
Paymaster,	Theod. W. S. Neame,	Oct. 24, 1855.
Chief Eng.,	Maurice Johnson,	July 17, 1857.
Mate,	Charles H. Murphy, *(act)*	Mar. 30, 1857.
2d Master,	C. P. Hodges,	Apr. 1, 1858.
Asst. Surgeon,	George F. Elliott,	Nov. 3, 1855.
Asst. Paym.,	David L. Rhind,	Apr. 28, 1857.
Midshipman,	A. C. H. Paget,	Dec. 4, 1857.
	Jno. B. Fountaine,	Jun. 12, 1857.
	G. H. A. Cox,	Nov. 16, 1855.
	G. W. Hand,	Nov. 8, 1856.
Clerk,	F. J. Pulman,	Nov. 3, 1855.
Master's Asst.,	Hy. Panter,	May 12, 1857.
Naval Cadet,	Jn. J. Small,	July 10, 1857.
	K. K. Purdon,	Oct. 12, 1857.

Fury, 6, *Paddle Wheel Steam Sloop,*

515 *Horse-power, complement* 105.

Commander,	Chas. T. Leckie,	July 28, 1856.
Lieutenant,	Coldstream C. Robinson,	Sep. 8, 1856.
	John G. C. Evered,	Feb. 19, 1858.
Master,	Henry Goldsmith,	Sep. 13, 1856.
Surgeon,	Robert C. Scott,	Aug. 1, 1856.
Paymaster,	Chas. J. Webb,	July 29, 1856.
Chief Eng.,	Thos. Davies,	July 17, 1857.
Mate,	Patrick J. Murray,	Nov. 3, 1856.
	Geo. F. Lyon, *(act)*	Jan. 30, 1858.
Asst. Surgeon,	Nicholas Moysey, *m.d.* *(act)*	Aug. 7, 1856.
Asst. do.,	John Robson,	
Do.	Thos. Bertram,	
Do.	Wm. Burgess,	
Do.	Wm. Blamey,	
Do.	Wm. Payne,	
Midshipman,	C. A. Hayes,	
Clerk,	John Valsler,	
Masters Asst.	John M. Lloyd,	
Naval Cadet,	Archd. H. Duthie,	
Do.	Geo. O. Moore,	

SHIPS OF WAR IN THE GULF OF PECHELI.

Names	Rate	Guns	Men	Commander
British.				
Calcutta	Flag ship	84	720	Rear Adm: Sir M. Seymour, K.C.B. Wm. K. Hall.
Cormorant	Se-steam g-vessel	6	91	Thos. Saumarez.
Furious	Pad-whl st-frigate	16	230	Sherard Osborn.
Nimrod	Se-steam g-vessel	6	110	Roderick Dew.
Pique	Frigate	40	350	Sir. Fred. W. E. Nicolson, Bart.
Slaney	Gun-boat	5	50	Lieut. Anthony H. Hoskins.
French.				
Audacieuse	Frigate	50	..	Colville.
Fusée	Gun-boat	6	..	Carpegna.
American.				
Mississippi	Steam-frigate	13	300	Wm. C. Nicholson.
Russian.				
America	Steamer	6	62	Chihachoff.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

H. M.'s Packet-Agent at this Port has to publish for General information, the annexed Post-Office Notification, received by the Steamer *Lady Mary Wood* from the Post-Master at Hongkong.

The attention of the Community is requested to the intimation, that after the 30th instant, in addition to all Letters and Papers which at present require to have the postage Prepaid, those for the *United Kingdom* either *viâ* Marseilles, or Southampton, must be prepaid also—except Newspapers *viâ* Marseilles which cannot be prepaid.

The only places where prepayment is not Compulsory—are Hongkong—Continent of Europe, *viâ* Marseilles—America and N. A. Colonies, *viâ* Marseilles or Southampton.

W. H. FITTOCK,
Packet-Agent.

British Consulate,
Shanghae, 6th April, 1858.

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Unpaid Letters, or Letters paid less than a single rate, received at this office* for transmission to the United Kingdom, will be at once opened and returned to the Senders.

In order to obviate, however, the inconvenience which would be caused to the Public by detaining and returning to the Senders those Letters, which, through inadvertence, may be posted without the *full amount* of Postage being paid upon them, it has been determined to forward, charged with the deficiency of Postage, and a fine of *Sixpence*, Letters insufficiently prepaid, but paid at least the single rate of Postage.

By Order

WM. CHAPMAN,
Post-Master.

Post-Office, Hongkong,
18th March, 1858.

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Above ¼ „	1 0
„ ½ „	1 9
„ ¾ „	2 0
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„ 1¼ „	3 6
„ 1½ „	3 9
„ 1¾ „	4 0

and so on, increasing for each ounce 1s. 3d., and for each ¼ ounce 3d.

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3d. each, collected in United Kingdom.

Viâ SOUTHAMPTON.

LETTERS,	s. d.
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„ 1 „	2 0
„ 2 „	3 0
„ 3 „	4 0
„ 4 „	5 0

and so on.

BOOKS,		s. d.
Under 4 ounces,		0 4
Above 4 „	and under ½ lb.,	0 8
„ ½ lb.	„ 1 „	1 4
„ 1 „	„ 1½ „	2 0
„ 1½ „	„ 2 „	2 8

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SHIPS OF WAR IN CHINA.

Names	Rate	Guns	Estimated complement of men	Horse-Power	Commander
British.					
Acorn	sloop	12	120		A. W. A. Hood
Actæon (survg)	frigate	26	200		Robt. Jenkins
Algerine	gun boat	2	50	80	Lieut. Chas. S. Forbes
Alligator (store)	ship				
Assistance	steamer	6		400	W. A. J. Heath
Banterer	gun boat	2	37	60	Lieut Bedford C. T. Pim
Belleisle	hospital ship	6	100		J. R. Rodd
Bittern	sloop	12	120		
Bustard	gun boat	2	50	60	Lieut F. W. Hallowes
Calcutta	flag ship	84	720		Rear Adm: Sir M. Seymour, K.C.B. Wm. K. Hall
Camilla	sloop	16	130		Geo. T. Colville
Clown	gun boat	2	37	40	Lieut W. Lee
Cormorant	sc st gun vessel	6	91	200	Thos. Saumarez
Coromandel	st vessel	5	50		Lieut. S. Douglas
Cruiser	sc st sloop	17	165	60	Chas. Fellowes
Dove	gun boat	2	37	60	Lieut Chas. J. Bullock
Drake	..do	2	50	40	Lieut Wm. Arthur
Elk	sloop	12	130		John F. C. Hamilton
Emperor	st yatch	4			John Ward
Esk	sc st corvette	21	250	250	Sir Robt. J. Le M. McClure, Kt.
Firm	gun boat	2	37	60	R. G. W. Nicolas
Forester	..do	2	50	60	Lieut Arthur J. Innes
Furious	pad-whl st frig	16	230	400	Sherard Osborn
Fury	pad-whl st sl	6	165	515	C. T. Leckie
Haughty	gun boat	2	50	60	Lieut Paull
Hercules	hospital	10	25		Dr. Burn
Hesper	sc st ship	2	51	120	James S. Hill
Highflyer	sc st corvette	21	260	250	Chas. F. A. Shadwell
Hornet	sc st sloop	17	160	60	W. McDowall
Inflexible	pad-whl st sl	6	165	378	G. A. C. Brooker
Janus	gun boat	2	37	40	Lieut W. H. Jones
Kestrel	..do	2	37	40	Lieut W. H. Rason
Lee	..do	3	50	80	Lieut Wm. Graham
Leven	..do	3	50	80	Lieut Joseph S. Hudson
Minden	store ship	4	27		Henry T. Ellis, Master Commanding
Nankin	ship	50	500		Hon. Keith Stewart
Niger	sc st ship	13	230	400	Hon. Arthur A. Cochrane
Nimrod	sc st gun vessel	6	110	180	Roderick Dew
Opossum	gun boat	2	50	60	Lieut Colin A. Campbell
Pique	frigate	40	350		Sir Fred. W. E. Nicolson, Bart.
Plover	gun boat	2	50	60	Lieut Wynniatt
Princess Charlotte	hospital ship	104			G. St. V. King
Sampson	pad-whl st frig	6	200	467	Geo. S. Hand
Sans-Pareil	sc st ship	70	640	400	A. C. Key
Slaney	gun boat	5	50	80	Lieut Anthony H. Hoskins
Starling	..do	2	50	60	Lieut Arthur J. Villiers
Staunch	..do	2	50	60	Lieut Leveson Wildman
Surprise	sc st vessel	4	91	200	Saml. G. Cresswell
Tribune	sc st frigate	31	340	300	Harry E. Edgell
Volcano	pad-whl st vesl	3	51	140	J. M. Heckley, Master Commanding
Watchful	gun boat	2	37	40	Lieut James A. Whitshed
Woodcock	..do	2	37	40	Lieut Edwin J. Pollard
French.					
Avalanche	gun boat	6			Lafond
Audacieuse	frigate	50			Colville
Capricieuse	..do				
Dragonne	gun boat	3			Barry
Durance	steamer	12			
Fusée	gun boat	6			Carpegna
Lily	steamer				
Marceau	..do				de Lamotte
Metraille	gun boat	6			P. E. Berranger
Meurthe	steamer	12			M. de Chenez
Nemesis	frigate	50			Rear-Admiral R. de Genouilly Reynaud
Nisus	sloop	12			Chiery
Phlegeton	steamer	8			Leveque
Primonguet	..do	8			Veignaud
American.					
Minnesota	steamer	50			Dupont
Mississippi	steam frigate	13	300		Wm. C. Nicholson.
Portsmouth	ship	22	260		A. H. Foote
San Jacinto	steamer	13	218		Commodore J. Armstrong Henry H. Bell
Portuguese.					
Amazona	lorcha	6	90		Lieut J. E. Scarnicha
Mondego	brig	20	120		Tavares
Dutch.					
Medusa	steamer	18			Fabius
Russian.					
America	steamer	6			Chihachoff

N.B.—Corrections of errors in the above will be thankfully received by the Editor.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	VESSELS	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN	From	Sailed	CARGO	CONSIGNEES.
Apr 10	Nimrod	H. M. str		Dew	Fuchau			
.. 11	Fusée [H. I. M.	g.-boat		Carpegna				
.. 12	Nemesis [H. I. M.	frigate		Reynaud	Hongkong			
.. 12	Arcadia	A. ship	705	Sherman	Singapore		Rice, &c.	Russell and Co
.. 13	Primonguet [H. I. M.	stmer.		Thoyon	Hongkong	Mar 25		
.. 15	Phlegeton [H. I. M.	stmer.		Leveque	Hongkong	.. 26		
.. 13	Industry	B. ship	592	Reay	Hongkong	.. 22	Sundries	Harkort and Co
.. 15	Coromandel	H.M.str		Douglas	The Ruggeds			
.. 15	Sampson	H.M.str		Hand	H'kong & do.	Apr 3		
.. 16	Susanne & Elizabeth	Du bk	740	Ouweland	Bankok	Feb 15	Rice	Dent, Beale and Co
.. 16	Yang-tze	A. str.	706	Dearborn	Hongkong	Apr 12	Op., &c.	Dent, Beale and Co

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
Apr 9	Coromandel	H M str		Douglas	The Ruggeds		
.. 9	America [Russn.	war-str		Chihachoff	Gulf of Pecheli		
.. 9	Zephyr	B. schr	152	Roper	Ningpo	Re-expts.	Dent, Beale and Co
.. 10	Furious	H.M.str		Osborn	Gulf of Pecheli		
.. 10	Slaney [H.M	g.-boat		Hoskins	Gulf of Pecheli		
.. 10	Gallant	B. brig	267		Bangkok	Sundries	Dent, Beale and Co
.. 10	Sea Star	B. ship	590	Livingston	London	Tea& Silk	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 11	Robin Hood	A. ship	1116	Sears	New York	do	Dent, Beale and Co
.. 12	Mississippi	U.S.str		Nicholson	Gulf of Pecheli		
.. 14	Nimrod	H.M.str		Dew	Gulf of Pecheli		
.. 14	Audacieuse [H.I.M.	frigate		Colville	Gulf of Pecheli		
.. 14	Fusée [H I.M.	g.-boat		Carpegna	Gulf of Pecheli		
.. 15	Lady Mary Wood	B. str.	650	Browne	Amoy&H'kong	Silk & Su.	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent
.. 15	Chebucto	B. ship	408	Johnston	London	Tea & Silk	Turner and Co
.. 15	Maury	A. bark	590	Fletcher	Ningpo	Re-expts.	Russell and Co
.. 16	Prince Regent	B. bark	582	Thomas	Amoy & Sing.	Sundries	A. R. Tilby
.. 16	Wild Wave	B. schr	159	Cheyne	Fuchau	do	Moncreiff, Grove and Co
.. 16	Crimea	B. ship	478	Tucker	Singapore	do	Dent, Beale and Co
.. 16	Star of the East	B. ship	1217	Gaggs	London	Tea &Silk	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 16	Ora	Ha. bg	148	Fabricius	Amoy	Sundries	Siemssen and Co
.. 16	Emperor	A. ship	697	Tibbets	Swatow	do	Augustine Heard and Co

* With Mails.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	Date of Arrival	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION	Intended despatch
Antagonist	Apr 6	B. bark	436	Turner	Jas. Bowman and Co	Swatow	Early
Arcadia	Apr 12	A. ship	705	Sherman	Russell and Co		
Cairnsmore	Apr 7	B. ship	1085	Bragg	Turner and Co.		
Carnusius	Feb 14	B. ship	510	Capon	E. Warden		
Confucius	Mar 19	B. ship	510	Penrice	Shaw, Bland and Co	London	
E. W. van Dam van Isselt	Mar 16	Du. bk	713	Kolm	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	
Edith Rose	Mar 3	A. ship	380	Nickerson	Russell and Co		
Excelsior	Apr 4	B. ship	683	Jones	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
Halis	Mar 14	Ha. bk	499	Hinrichsen	Harkort and Co	*Repairing*	
Howqua	Mar 30	A. bark	581	Cartwright	Russell and Co		
Industry	Apr 13	B. ship	592	Reay	Harkort and Co		
Laura	Feb 27	Old. bk	506	Miesegades	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	
Masdeu	Aug 23	B. brig	218	Dobie	A. R. Tilby		
Meteor	Feb 25	B. str.	136	Artis	Captain		
Minna	Oct 20	A. schr	299		Capt. Gough		
Nimrod		B. bark	234		David Sassoon, Sons and Co		
Precioso	Apr 4	Sp bk	254	Elizarza	P. J. S. Loureiro	Manila	May 20
Red Riding Hood	Apr 6	B. ship	720	Rossiter	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Runnymede	Mar 27	B. ship	724	Burrows	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Sancho Panza	Mar 2	A. ship	878	Bird	Russell and Co	New York	Early
Shamrock	Feb 14	B. str.	336	Sullivan	Jas. Bowman and Co		
Susanne & Elizabeth	Apr 16	Du bk.	740	Ouweland	Dent, Beale and Co.		
Virginia	Mar 11	Bre. bk	350	Franke	Wetmore, Williams and Co.		
Yang-tze	Apr 16	A. str.	706	Dearborn	Dent, Beale and Co.		

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOR & AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE RIVER.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Coromandel	H M st-vessel	5	..	50	Lieut S Douglas	..
Fury	H M p-whl st sl	6	..	165	C T Leckie	515
Highflyer	H M sc-st corvt	21	..	260	C F A Shadwell	250
Sampson	H M p-whl st frig	6	..	200	Geo S Hand	467
Nemesis	H I M frigate	..	..	..	Reynaud	..
Phlegeton	H I M steamer	8	..	..	Leveque	..
Primonguet	H I M steamer	8	..	..	Thoyon	..
Antelope	U S chartd-str	..	..	..	Lynch	..
Minnesota	U S steamer	50	..	..	S F DuPont	..

RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	OWNERS.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592		P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent, Beale and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406		Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Sea Horse	B. brig	202	Keppel	Pestonjee Framjee Cama and Co
Swallow	B. bark	343	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Lady McDonald, 17th Nov.; Dennis Hill, 23d Dec.; Julia, 24th do.; Chrysolite, 11th Jany.; Wellington, 15th do.; and Mirage, 5th Feby.

From *Liverpool*—Jubilee, 5th Dec.; and Spirit of the Age, 27th Jany.

From *New York*—Tartar, 22d Oct. From *Boston*—Cossack, 20th Nov.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June,	*Total Black*	*Total Green*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
1844-45,			3,800,627	6,433
1845-46,			12,459,988	15,192
1846-47,			12,494,140	15,972
1847-48,			15,711,142	21,176
1848-49,			18,303,074	18,134
1849-50,			22,363,370	15,237
1850-51,			36,722,540	17,243
1851-52,			57,675,000	20,631
1852-53,			69,431,000	28,076
1853-54,			50,343,847	58,319
1854-55,	45,365,816	34,835,429	80,221,245	53,965
1855-56,	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	57,463
1856-57,	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160

TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND.					TO THE UNITED STATES.			
Year ending 30th June,	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*
1847-48,			11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	
1848-49,			12,310,363	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
1849-50,			13,867,497	13,162	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
1850-51,			21,687,816	15,325	3,751,899	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
1851-52,			31,225,000	20,333	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	299
1852-53,			38,664,100	24,803	2,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	534
1853-54,			29,856,188	55,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,074
1854-55,	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,965	1,151,573	22,584,308	23,735,881	
1855-56,	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275	289,142	20,650,537	20,939,979	1,188
1856-57,	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,523	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July, 1856, to 30th June, 1857, Corrected from the Custom-House Returns.*

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA. Lbs.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN (direct),	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	54,725*
HONGKONG and PORTS BEYOND,				35,798*
AUSTRALIA,	286,144	184,576	470,720	
THE NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,		275,026	275,026	
THE CONTINENT,	1,195,905	303,043	1,498,948	
THE UNITED STATES,	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637
Total	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160

* Includes 10,679 bales Thrown, 1,860 Coarse, and 425 Waste.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct), From 1st July, 1857, to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
Total from 1st July to 31st Dec.	1857—in 27 ships			13,737,311	2,531,486	16,268,797	25,414
Jan 10	Britannia	552	London	653,500	15,100	668,600	358
.. 15	Harkaway	898	London	734,619	296,696	1,031,315	381
.. 16	Harwood	462	London	407,502	91,325	498,827	556
Feb 2	Eliza & Hester	373	London	424,032	7,892	431,924	41
.. 12	Vanguard	626	London	604,900	139,100	744,000	28
.. 15	Anglo Saxon	700	London	635,318	217,592	852,910	634
.. 16	Mary Ann Wilson	944	London	742,179	324,594	1,066,773	887
Mar 10	Abdul Medjid	399	London	354,568	199,179	553,747	35
.. 16	Tung-yu	1136	London	982,227	401,549	1,383,776	53
.. 23	Herculean	530	London	357,700	212,800	600,500	165
.. 23	Invincible	657	London	499,055	342,340	791,395	277
.. 29	Hoang Ho	600	London	375,689	333,481	709,170	
Apr 10	Sea Star,	590	London	598,381	137,296	735,677	✓ 246 ✓
.. 15	Chebucto	408	London	173,460	256,233	429,693	✓ 56
.. 16	Star of the East	1219	London	454,258	780,888	1,235,146	952

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES, *From 1st July, 1857.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	*Raw Silk.* Peculs	*Other Silk*	*Silk Piece* Goods Pieces
Total from 1st July to 31st Dec., 1857—in 9 vessels				230,416	8,467,608	8,698,024	1,172:04	5 bales 25 cases	15,475
Jan 9	Surprise	1261	New York		1,069,300	1,069,300	14:10		
.. 13	Endeavor	1137	..do		1,096,500	1,096,500			600
Feb 4	Eagle Wing	1174	..do		1,149,450	1,149,450			
.. 12	Canvass Back	731	..do		766,748	766,748	18:74		250
Mar 29	Union	1012	..do	28,575	789,254	817,829	18:75		
Apr 11	Robin Hood	1181	..do		1,120,828	1,120,828	30.40		200

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES, *From 1st July, 1857.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
Jan 30	Cambalu	456	Montreal	43,914	584,148	628,062

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct), From 1st July, 1857.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
Oct 4	Afrika	362	Sydney	262,789	54,327	317,116
.. 19	Banca	243	Melbourne *vià* Fuchau	78,173	4,376	82,549
Jan 24	Lemuella	403	Sydney			392,105

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* CONTINENT, *From 1st July, 1857.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
Oct 25	Wynaud	521	Rotterdam *vià* Fuchau	307,471	25,186	332,657	
Nov 22	Mansart	555	Havre	324,230	96,717	420,947	93
Feb 18	Cæsarowitsch	580	Cronstadt	253,172		253,172	

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE, *From 1st July, 1857, to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK *Total Bales*
Total from 1st July to 31st Dec.,	1857—in 20 vessels			20,679
Jan 7	Yang-tze, str.,	700	Hongkong	167
.. 8	Rémi, str.,	322	do	360
.. 21	Lady Mary Wood, str.,	650	do	617
.. 23	Yang-tze, str.,	700	do	88
.. 28	Hellespont, str.,	330	do	10
Feb 7	Formosa, str.,	750	do	769
.. 20	Lady Mary Wood, str.,	650	do	119
Mar 6	Formosa, str.,	450	do	397
.. 21	Lady Mary Wood, str.,	650	do	971
.. 31	Yang-tze, str.,	700	do	22
Apr 3	Hellespont, str.,	330	do	100 ✓
.. 4	Formosa, str.,	1040	do	1,397 ✓
.. 15	Lady Mary Wood, str.,	650	do	1,262 ✓

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